

PC 4661(1) BATLEY



BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1927.

G. H. PEARCE, M.D. (Durh.), D.P.H. (Camb.),
Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.



BATLEY:

The "News" Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., Bradford Road,
1928.



BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1927.

G. H. PEARCE, M.D. (Durh.), D.P.H. (Camb.),
Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

This Annual Report is compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 834 (England), issued by the Ministry of Health, 15th December, 1927.

General Statistics, 1927.

Area of Borough (in acres)	3,227
Civil Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	34,930
Population at Census of 1921 (Males 16,647, Females 19,490)	36,137
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	9,509
Total Private Families at Census (1921)	9,320
Population living more than two persons per room (Census)	18.8%
Number of inhabited houses, 1927	9,861
Average number of persons per house	3.5
Density of population per acre	10.8
Number of Births (Males 310, Females 252) Total	562
Illegitimate Births (Males 12, Females 13) Total	25
Birth-Rate per 1,000 living	16.0
Number of Still Births	36
Illegitimate Birth-Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	44.4
Number of Deaths, including Residents, who died away from Batley (Males 248, Females 277) Total	525
Net Death-Rate per 1,000 living	15.0
Infantile Death-Rate per 1,000 births registered	81.8
Illegitimate Death-Rate per 1,000 births registered	240.0
Tuberculosis Death-Rate (all forms) per 1,000	0.6
Phthisis Death-Rate per 1,000	0.4
Zymotic Death-Rate per 1,000	0.4
Respiratory Diseases Death-Rate per 1,000 (excluding Phthisis)	3.2
Cancer Death-Rate per 1,000	1.5
Cases of Infectious Disease notified	169
Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified	34
Cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified	17
Number of Inquests	27
Rateable Value	£184,555
Rate of 1d. in the £ produces	£697
Rainfall in Inches	28.52
Number of Wet Days	186
Parliamentary Voters	18,788
Local Government Voters	16,363
Poor Law Relief Distributed	£7,211-6-10
Primary Vaccinations	243
Exemption Certificates Granted	414
Dried Milk given under Milk (Mothers and Children) Order	815 lbs. Cost £57-8-10



**Borough of Batley.—Vital Statistics of Whole District
during 1927 and Previous Years.**

Yearly Average	Estimated Population.	NETT BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number.	Rate.
10 years 1901-10	31,694	827	26.1	143	171	537	17.0
10 years 1911-20	36,435	676	20.5	93	123	571	16.0
5 years 1921-25	36,808	695	18.8	55	79	484	13.1
Year 1926	35,330	625	17.7	44	68	463	13.1
1927	34,930	562	16.0	46	81	525	15.0
England & Wales ...	...	...	16.7	...	69	...	12.3
107 County Bor- oughs and Great Towns including London ...	...	...	17.1	...	71	...	12.2
155 Smaller Towns...	...	...	16.4	...	68	...	11.3
LONDON ...	...	...	16.1	...	59	...	11.9

PROVISIONAL FIGURES 1927.

Births	{	Leg. ... 537 Illeg. ... 25	Total Male Female ... 537 298 239 ... 25 12 13	}	Birth Rate, 16.0
--------	---	-------------------------------	--	---	------------------

Deaths 525.

Death-Rate 15.0

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth—

From sepsis Nil. From other causes ... 5

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births:—

Legitimate 40. Illegitimate ... 6 Total ... 46.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 10

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 2

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 1

**Causes of Death in Batley for the Years
1912 to 1927.**

	10 Years Average, 1912—1921.	5 Years Average, 1922—1926.	Year, 1927.
Enteric Fever	2.3	1.2	1
Small Pox	0.1	...	...
Measles	11.5	4.6	10
Scarlet Fever	1.0	1.0	...
Whooping Cough	5.9	4.8	2
Diphtheria and Croup ..	7.1	1.0	1
Influenza	27.6	20.8	18
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	0.2	1
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	...	0.4	...
Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System	31.9	16.6	14
Other Tuberculous Diseases	11.8	9.4	9
Cancer, Malignant Disease	42.9	47.4	55
Rheumatic Fever	2.6	2.8	2
Diabetes	0.2	5.8	6
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc	4.4	12.0	43
Heart Disease	57.4	72.2	71
Arterio-Sclerosis	1.3	25.0	33
Bronchitis	51.0	51.6	57
Pneumonia (all forms) .	40.1	33.0	50
Other Respiratory Diseases	6.0	7.0	5
Ulcer of Stomach or Duo- denum	0.4	5.0	2
Diarrhoea, &c (under 2 yrs.)	12.3	3.0	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2.6	2.6	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	1.9	0.2	...
Acute & Chronic Nephritis	25.3	16.2	24
Puerperal Sepsis	1.1	0.6	...
Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturi- tion	3.4	2.6	5
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	34.9	22.8	23
Suicide	3.3	3.2	3
Other deaths from violence	12.6	10.8	2
Other Defined Diseases ...	148.4	70.0	85
Diseases ill defined or un- known	0.8	0.8	...

Batley is entirely an industrial town. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are the manufacture of heavy woollen goods and the making of shoddy and mungo. The rag trade is also responsible for the employment of a large proportion of the inhabitants. The bulk of the workers find employment in the numerous mills in the town, both males and females following their occupation there. It is quite usual for husbands and wives to work together at the same mill. The rest of the workers amongst the population of the Borough find employment in the coal mines—a large proportion of miners residing in the town, at ironworks, on the railways, as teamers, general labourers, etc. More females than males are employed in textile manufactures.

POPULATION.—According to the Registrar-General the population of Batley continues to fall. In 1922 his estimate was 37,070, and for the year 1927 his estimate is 34,930. This is of serious import, having regard to the financial commitments of the town. This matter was mentioned in last year's Annual Report.

BIRTHS.—The Births registered numbered 562, giving a Birth-Rate of 16.0 per 1,000 of population, which is the lowest ever recorded for the Borough. If compared with the rates for the country, shewn in the table, there is little difference between them. Under the Births' and Deaths' Registration Act, 1926, the registration of Still Births became operative on July 1st, 1927. Since that date to December 31st, 1927, the Registrar has reported 22, and prior to that 14 were known, giving approximately a total of 36.

INFANTILE DEATH-RATE.—Forty-six deaths of children under one year were registered, which—with the exception of 1924 and 1926, when there were 42 and 44 respectively—is the smallest number of infant deaths recorded in Batley. Unfortunately the record low number of births, upon which this figure is calculated, causes the rate to be 81 per 1,000, which is an increase upon recent years, and compares unfavourably with the rest of the country, although the difference is somewhat artificial if the facts are investigated. Two of these deaths were caused by measles, one syphilis, three convulsions, thirteen bronchitis and pneumonia, one diarrhœa, whilst twenty-three were the result of congenital malformation, premature birth, debility, marasmus, and allied condition. There is much room for a great saving of lives here, for quite two-thirds of these children should be alive to-day. The advice given at the ante-natal clinic and the maternity and child

welfare work generally has done much which cannot be estimated in money values. There is great scope still available for its exertions.

THE GENERAL DEATH-RATE is 15.0 per 1,000 of the population, which is the highest since 1919, and compares unfavourably with the vital statistics for the remainder of the country. It is probable the figure is not correct, because the Registrar-General's estimate of the population is thought to be lower than is actually the case, for reasons already stated. There were increases in the number of deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia, Arteris Sclerosis and Bright's Disease. Tuberculosis shewed a small decline. Ten deaths were due to Measles and eighteen to Influenza. Cancer was responsible for fifty-five deaths, which is an increase upon the average for the last five years, viz. 47. Many of the deaths from bronchitis, pneumonia and influenza are preventable. The fault is largely with the public.

At certain seasons of the year bronchitis, pneumonia, influenza and catarrhal conditions generally become more prevalent. Certain deaths occur through contracting the infection, and many people are ill at home for varying periods, with resultant suffering and financial loss. Sneezing, coughing and spitting are the usual means for disseminating these and some other diseases, the infection is generally caught through breathing air contaminated with the breath of those already infected, and the most dangerous places are those largely frequented by the public, where overcrowding and lack of ventilation predominates. Such buildings are well-known, and should be avoided altogether.

Many lives have been lost through persons becoming infected in trains, tramcars and omnibuses. This is not the fault of the companies or their officials, but of the passengers themselves. If ventilation is prevented the air in these vehicles is heavily charged with infection, the moisture running down the windows is seething with the germs of diseases, as is the expectoration often seen on the floors.

All this could be improved if the public would permit the windows to be sufficiently opened at both sides to allow ventilation. This does not mean draught, but the removal of foul, infected air, and its replacement by fresh air. Recently, complaint was made by a passenger who was obliged to travel from Leeds in an overcrowded 'bus, where many were compelled to stand. The atmosphere was so offensive that it could be tasted, yet a civil request that sufficient ventilation be obtained was unani-



mously refused by the passengers. Not one of them would permit it, and the journey had to be continued under these conditions. It is certain everybody suffered more or less, and possibly even a life may have been lost in consequence. This occasion is similar to what is continually happening. So long as members of the public desire to risk life and health in this manner respiratory diseases will flourish. It is in the power of citizens to put an end to the danger if and when they may so desire. Notwithstanding the company's bye-laws the conditions of the upper storey of local trams is frequently seen to be in a disgusting state through indiscriminate spitting on the part of some passengers. The remedy is not so much in the infliction of fines. When a strong public opinion opposed to such conduct becomes the rule, the number of offenders will rapidly diminish, much to the benefit of all, including themselves.



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

A. (1) FEVER HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION is provided at the Oakwell Joint Hospital (77 beds, 18 cots, and 11 beds and 2 cots for Smallpox) for the old Borough of Batley, and at the Dewsbury Joint Hospital (72 beds, 30 cots, and 18 beds for Smallpox) for that portion of the Borough which was formerly within the Urban District of Soothill Upper. Any infectious disease can be admitted and treated at Oakwell. The Dewsbury Joint Hospital Board will not admit any cases other than Smallpox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever. Full particulars have been given in previous annual reports respecting these hospitals. Both are under the medical superintendence of general practitioners residing in Birstall and Dewsbury respectively.

(2) SMALLPOX patients can be treated at the Oakwell Hospital, and the Hospital of the Joint Board owned by Dewsbury, Heckmondwike and Batley.

B. (1) TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA, in several parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, provided by the West Riding County Council, together with beds in sanatoria under arrangement with local authorities elsewhere.

(2) MATERNITY.—The Batley Maternity Home is provided by the Town Council. There are ten beds for patients in five wards, one bed in an isolation ward, and one bed in the labour room. The staff consists of the Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse, who acts as Administrative Matron, one staff nurse, one nurse midwife, and 3 midwives. The domestic staff comprises cook, housemaid, two charwomen and handyman. The whole domestic staff is non-resident excepting the housemaid.

Details are as under :—

Year.	Bookings.	Patients admitted.	Infants Born.
1923	205	156	153
1924	215	213	212
1925	212	213	209
1926	184	163	160
1927	206	203	202

The Housing Conditions of 800 patients, residents of Batley, who were confined in the Batley Maternity Home from opening to December 31st, 1927, were as follows :—

TYPE OF HOUSE.—Back-to-back, 403; single, 162; through, 223; one room, 12.

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSE.—One, 18; two, 296; three, 243; four, 144; five, 81; six and over, 18.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS OF HOUSE.—Two, 29; three, 158; four, 211; five, 150; six, 103; seven, 58; eight, 40; nine, 20; ten, 18; eleven, 8; twelve, 5.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF PATIENTS.—Living in own house, 506; living in own house with lodgers, 22; living in lodgings, 272

The total number of patients in the Home during the above-mentioned period was 805 residents of Batley and 140 from outside the Borough, the complete figures being 945.

During the year 1927 25.3% of the Batley patients confined in the Maternity Home were living in lodgings.

(3) CHILDREN.—There is no hospital for children, but admission can be obtained by them to the public institutions mentioned below.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS and HOMELESS CHILDREN (apart from the Poor Law) is not provided.

The following figures respecting the Maternity Home were prepared by the Borough Treasurer, and shew the net expenditure per patient per week. Each patient remains in the Home an average of fourteen days.

BATLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Statement showing expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1927, in respect of the Batley Maternity Home:—

- A. Date of Opening—October 23rd, 1922.
 B. Total number of beds (excluding isolation beds) 10
 C. Total number of cases received during the year 176
 D. Total number of weeks spent in the Institution by
 such cases 345

EXPENDITURE.	Total.			per patient per week.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.

1. Salaries (including war bonus, if any)—						
*(a) Medical						
(b) Nursing Staff	343	12	4		19	11
(c) Other Staff	85	17	8		4	11½
2. Provisions	534	2	9	1	11	0
3. Drugs and other Medical Requisites	71	0	6		4	1½
4. Heating, Lighting and Cleaning ...	326	8	11		18	11
5. Laundry (if sent out)	163	6	7		9	5½
6. Domestic Renewals and Repairs...	54	19	10		3	2
7. Structural Renewals and Repairs	70	15	10		4	1½
8. Miscellaneous Items (specifying them):—						
Superannuation Contributions	29	16	7		1	9
Printing, Stationery and						
Postages	10	9	4		7½	
National Insurance	13	5	5		9½	
Telephone	12	7	1		8½	
Gardening	15	5	9		10½	
Sundries	3	11	2		2½	
Totals (excluding Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Loan Charges)	1734	19	9	5	0	7½
9. Rent, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	80	5	0		4	8
10. Loan Charges	443	19	9	1	5	8
Total Gross Expenditure ...	2259	4	6	6	10	11½

INCOME.

1. Receipts from or on account of Pupil Midwives (including Training Grant)						
2. †Receipts on behalf of Inmates ...	491	18	6	1	8	6
3. Other Receipts (specifying them), Interest—War Loan ...	24	5	0		1	5
Total	516	3	6	1	9	11
Net Expenditure	1743	1	0	5	1	0

* Where no definite salary is assigned for this work to the Medical Officer attending the Home, a fair apportionment should be made. Any fees paid under Section 14 of the Midwives' Act, 1918, to medical practitioners attending cases in the Home should be included.

†Expenditure and receipts in respect of district midwifery should be excluded.

BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

REPORT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON OVERCROWDING IN THE MATERNITY HOME.

The Home was opened in October, 1922.

The present accommodation for patients is ten beds in five wards and one bed in an isolation ward. Two of these wards were originally bedrooms when the house was occupied by Dr. Russell. In the new portion one small ward was used as a bedroom until it became a ward for two patients. Two other wards, each for two patients, were newly constructed, and used as such from the opening. For all practical purposes, therefore, there are five bedrooms, each approved by the Ministry of Health for two beds.

Bookings and admissions since 1923 were:—

Year.	Bookings.	Patients admitted.	Infants born.
1923	205	156	153
1924	215	213	212
1925	212	213	209
1926	184	163	160
1927 to Nov. 30 ...	195	177	177

The practice of midwifery is of such nature as to make it impossible for various reasons to foretell how many beds will be occupied at any given date. Bookings are not an exact guide. Were it otherwise, the figures given above shew sufficient beds for the number of patients. Admissions being irregular, as is customary everywhere, it happens that on occasions the Home has a number of empty beds, followed by varying periods of stress or overcrowding. Examples during the year December 1st, 1926, to November 30th, 1927, are:—

December	11 days, patients varying from 11 to 15.
January	3 days, 11 patients.
May	1 day, 11 patients.
June	15 days, patients varying from 11 to 12.
July	2 days, 11 patients.
September	7 days, patients varying from 11 to 13.
October	1 day, 11 patients.
November	9 days, patients varying from 11 to 15.

From the medical aspect, overcrowding of maternity cases is of the gravest importance. It cannot be looked upon too seriously. Every woman confined and nursed under such circumstances runs considerable risk of contracting Puerperal Fever or other disease, and each patient is a potential danger to all. In fact a mother risks losing her life or endangering her health and that of her infant under such conditions.

If the position is considered from the standpoint of comfort and convenience of patients, the result is bad. There may be one or more bedrooms, each of which contains three beds with three women and three infants, a total of six persons to a bedroom. This would not be tolerated by the Local Sanitary Authority in private houses. Rooms with more than two occupants are considered to be overcrowded if the Registrar-General's basis of calculation is used. Husbands go to see their wives from 7 to 8 each evening, hence there may be six adults and three infants at one time in one ward. There are other occasions daily when privacy is necessary, but difficult or impossible of attainment.

RECOMMENDATIONS.—It is for the Town Council to consider a policy which will remove the danger to the life and health of patients if overcrowding prevails. The following suggestions are put forward.—

1. To increase the accommodation by building. The points against this are (a) cost, (b) overcrowding is not always existent, (c) the population shows a tendency to become stationary or to decline (in 1922 it was 37,070, in 1927 it was 35,330), (d) there are other Maternity Homes near at hand—Dewsbury, Heckmondwike and Morley. Spenborough proposes to convert Liversedge Town Hall into a Maternity Home and Birstall has had under consideration a proposed Maternity Home in that area.

Points in favour of building are that increased accommodation could be used for Ante-Natal Clinic and Nursery purposes. Sufficient time would appear to have now elapsed to form a reliable estimate as to the annual number of patients using the Batley Maternity Home, and probably the present year may be taken as typical, 1926 being abnormal owing to the coal dispute.

2. To refuse admissions when the ten beds for patients are all occupied. This is not practicable, it being difficult to send a woman back to her own home when in labour.

3. To make an arrangement with some other public body whereby beds would be available for patients in the event of the ten being full at the Maternity Home. The obvious place is Batley Hospital, which, having been enlarged recently and there being a resident House Surgeon, would presumably be able to offer to take the excess of patients if and when necessary. The cost would be a matter of arrangement between the Corporation and the Governors, should the latter be agreeable, but in no case could it possibly be great.

Objections have been advanced (a) that patients would not come to book beds at the Maternity Home if they knew they might be drafted to Batley Hospital when they applied for admission to the Home, and (b) the staff at Batley Hospital does not comprise midwives.

The answers are (a) the Batley Hospital is a local institution supported principally by voluntary contributions from the actual patients who use the Maternity Home, and their relatives. (b) 1. Women are and have been for many years confined at the Batley Hospital. 2. It is customary for complicated cases to be removed from the Maternity Home to Batley Hospital for confinement. 3. Expectant mothers are occasionally referred to the Hospital for confinement by their own doctors or from the Ante-Natal Clinic on the ground that the Hospital is the most suitable place for them.

4. The argument that the Hospital is not a suitable place for a woman's confinement calls for no reply.

G. H. PEARCE, M.D.

1st December, 1927.

The following letter was received from the Ministry:—

Ministry of Health,
Whitehall, S.W.1.,
16th February, 1928.

Sir,

Maternity Home.

I am directed by the Minister of Health to advert to your letters of the 2nd and 7th instant, applying for sanction to the borrowing by the Town Council of Batley of £450 for the purpose of extending the Maternity Home for the provision of two additional wards.

The Minister has before him the Medical Officer of Health's report of the 1st December, 1927, and he appreciates the Council's desire to obviate any overcrowding in the Home. He observes, however, that on an average the Home was occupied in 1926-27 to the extent of only 66 per cent. of its capacity, and, in the circumstances, the Minister does not feel justified in sanctioning any extension of the Home at the present time. He suggests that the matter could be discussed at the next inspection of the Home by one of his Medical Officers. Meanwhile, care should be taken to avoid as far as practicable the possibility of temporary overcrowding by limiting the number of bookings, and it is suggested that an arrangement should be made for the reception into the Batley Hospital of any cases which in emergency cannot properly be received into the Home.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,
H. H. TURNER.

The Town Clerk,
Town Hall,
Batley, Yorks.

On consideration of the Minister's opinion the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee at its meeting on March 14th resolved—subject to approval by the Council—that a sub-committee of four members be appointed to interview the Committee of the Batley Hospital and ascertain if arrangements on the lines suggested by the Minister can be made.

(4) OTHER HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION, apart from the Poor Law, is provided at the Batley and District Hospital, established in 1878, supported by voluntary contributions, and containing 56 beds, the Dewsbury Infirmary (50 beds), and the Bradford and Leeds Infirmaries. The Poor Law Hospital at Staincliffe con-

tains 340 beds. It is partly in Batley and partly in Dewsbury, being built upon the boundary line. Batley and District Hospital is in the Borough of Batley, as is the Maternity Home. All others above mentioned are outside the Borough boundary.

The Borough Treasurer states that during 1927 the Corporation paid to the Governors of the Batley Hospital £240 6s. 0d., being £100 annual subscription, £50 rent of mortuary, and £90 6s. 0d. through the Education Committee for removal of tonsils and adenoids from school children.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—(a) For infectious cases by the Oakwell and Dewsbury Joint Isolation Hospitals, (b) for non-infectious and accident cases by the Batley Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Once again it is pleasing to record the valuable services rendered to the Corporation by Superintendent Horne, of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Address.	Sessions.	Authority Providing.
Ante Natal Clinic	Maternity Home	Monday, 1-30—3-30.	Batley Corporation
Infant Welfare Centre	Town Mission Hall	Tuesday, 2—4.	Ditto
Ditto	Wesleyan Sunday Sch., Batley Carr	Wednesday, 2-15—3-45	Ditto
Minor Ailments Clinic	School Clinic, Blk Cambridge St.	Daily, 9 a.m. and 4-15 p.m.	Ditto
Ophthalmic Clinic	Ditto	When required, 2—5.	Ditto
Dental Clinic	Ditto	Mon., Tues., Wed 9—12, 2—5. Alternate Saturdays, 9—12.	Ditto
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Branch House, Batley.	Thursdays, 2—4 and 6-8.	West Riding County Council
Treatment Centres for Venereal Disease	Dewsbury Infirmary	Monday, 3. Thursday, 6-30.	Ditto.

The provision of beds in local hospitals for paying patients is a subject, in my opinion, well worthy of consideration. The poor man has at his command the highest medical and surgical skill in this country free of charge. The same services are available for the rich man, who can afford to pay for them. The class between these two is not so favourably placed. Many of them are presumed to be so circumstanced as to make their treatment in hospital not permissible, and in numerous instances this is true. On the other hand a great number cannot afford to pay large fees for professional services and accommodation in nursing homes, although they are able to pay something. It often happens that an illness in such families results in financial disaster under existing conditions from which it is never recovered. The subject is one upon which different opinions are held, but in my view there should be beds for certain paying patients in all hospitals.

Patients residing in Batley who may suffer from Venereal Diseases and desire Dispensary treatment are obliged to go out of the town to receive it. This would appear to be an undesirable arrangement. It should be possible for arrangements to be made for their treatment at the local hospital, as is the custom in other towns. During the year it is known that 26 males and 16 females attended the venereal disease centres at the Leeds and Dewsbury infirmaries from Batley, but it is certain many others went elsewhere, remained untreated, or got into the hands of quacks professing to treat and cure such diseases.

ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES, 1927.

	Mothers with Infants.	Expectant Mothers.	Number of Mothers on Register.	New Admissions.	Average Attendance per Mother.
Town Mission	2810	19	475	236	5.9
Batley Carr ...	1527	7	217	97	7.03
Total	4337	26	692	333	6.46

At both Centres the individual attendances are much larger than the figures given, which only refer to mothers who have their infants with them. No record is kept of other attendances, such as for the purchase of dried milk, cod liver oil, etc. Purchases at cost price by mothers from the Town Council were:—Dried milk, 9,775 lbs., value £709 1s. 7d. : Virol, 524 tins; Virolax, 237 tins; Emulsion, 1,131 small and 1,191 large bottles.

96 vests have been distributed through the Health Department to Batley children from "Save the Children Fund."

Under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order 815 lbs of dried milk were given, at a cost of £57 8s. 10d.

Table showing number of deaths amongst infants who attended or did not attend a Welfare Centre. Deaths under 4 weeks are not included for feeding.

Year.	Infant Deaths.		Attended Centre.	Not Attended Centre.	Breast Fed.	Artificially Fed.
	Number.	Died in first month.				
1921	64	35	12	17	6	23
1922	54	27	9	18	19	8
1923	60	19	12	29	11	30
1924	42	25	9	8	4	13
1925	58	33	6	19	13	12
1926	43	29	10	4	9	5
1927	46	24	9	13	15	7


ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

	1925.	1926.	1927.
Individual patients attending Clinic	194	193	228
Patients found normal	78	40	64
Patients found suffering from one or more defects	116	153	164
Total number of attendances at Clinic	500	528	728

DEFECTS CLASSIFIED.

Respiratory System, including Tuberculosis	10	47	41
Circulatory System, excluding Varicose Veins	18	39	45
Digestive System, excluding defective teeth and constipation	4	14	21
Urinary System	12	14	15
Small or deformed Pelvis	17	7	8
Gynaecological defects including venereal disease	7	11	11
Deformities of Breasts	6	7	3
Varicose Veins	27	44	45
Constipation	24	48	23
Placenta praevia	1	Nil.	Nil.
Teeth	41	45	53
Miscellaneous	12	28	20
Communications to practitioners respecting patients	53	66	88

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1927.

		
Ante-Natal—First Visits	49	
Re-Visits	50	
	<hr/>	99
Infants under 12 months—Visits		
First Visits	568	
Re-Visits	5205	
	<hr/>	5573
Visits to children—		
Between 12 months and 3 years	3701	
Between 3 and 5 years	1814	
	<hr/>	5515
Visits to cases of—		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	
Pneumonia (notified)	74	
Tuberculosis	141	
Still Births	14	
Diarrhœa	Nil.	
Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil.	
Miscellaneous	336	
	<hr/>	567
	<hr/>	
Total Visits		11954

The preceding figures do not include visits paid by the nurses in their capacity as School Nurse, which were 3,371. The grand total, therefore, of visits by the Health Visitors and School Nurses during 1927 was 15,325.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.—Doctors notified 161, midwives 438, and other persons 30 births, a total of 629 during 1927. Of these 36 were still births.

The Maternity and Child Welfare work of the Council was considerably impeded during the year. Shortly after the conclusion of the holiday season one of the Health Visitors became ill and was away from duty for nearly four months. Another Health Visitor was allowed to be absent for one month to assist in nursing her colleague. In January of the present year a third Health Visitor, who had obtained the new Ministry of Health Certificate, resigned.

The town is divided into four districts for maternity and child welfare work, and in only one of them has it been possible for things to be carried on in a normal manner. As all Health Visitors are also School Nurses the same disorganisation was caused in the case of schools and scholars.



BATLEY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

VOLUNTARY WORKERS' SECTION.

Balance Sheet, 1927.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Cash in Bank, Dec. 31, 1926	18	2 0	Gifts	2	4 4
Cash in Co-op. Soc.,			Biscuits, Tea and Sugar	11	18 1
Dec. 31st, 1926	5	6 0	Flannel, Cotton, Tape, etc.		18 3
Cash in hand	1	1 4	Gowns, Material and Making	3	6 0
Subscriptions	11	2 0	Harrington Squares	4	6 0
Town Mission—			Milk	1	18 1½
Teas	£8	9 4	Batley Carr Caretaker	2	19 5
Garments	£9	9 9	Stamps and Stationery		5 0
		17 19 1	Sundries		15 5½
Batley Carr—			Cash in Bank, Dec. 31, 1927	17	3 6
Teas	£2	9 11	Cash in Co-op. Soc.,		
Garments	£	13 6	Dec. 31, 1927	9	14 5
		3 3 5	Cash in hand	1	5 3
	£56	13 10		£56	13 10

(Mrs.) SARAH ANN GREENWOOD,
Hon. Treasurer.

(Mrs.) EVA THOMPSON,
Hon. Secretary.

The voluntary workers assist in the non-professional work. Their services are of much value.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, School Medical Officer and Medical Superintendent Maternity Home	G.H. Pearce, M.D. (Durh.), D.P.H., (Camb.), Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple).
Assistant Medical Officer of Health, M. and C.W. (part time)	Mildred M. Thierens, M.B., Ch.B.
School Oculist and Hon. Ophth. Surgeon	Randal Herley, B.A., L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas.).
Senior Sanitary Inspector	J. W. Beaumont, M.R.S.I. † ‡ *
Veterinary Inspector (part time)	Geo. Whitehead, M.R.C.V.S.
Public Analyst (part time)	F. W. Richardson, F.I.C., F.C.S.
District Sanitary Inspectors	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">C. A. Wood † ‡</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">H. Hornby † ‡</div> </div> </div>
School Dentist	A. L. Hyslop, L.D.S.
Superintendent Health Visitor, Superintendent School Nurse, Administrative Matron of Maternity Home...	H. Evans, § +
Health Visitors and School Nurses ...	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">E. Farthing, § +</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">M. Dearden, A.R.R.C., § - +</div> </div>
Chief Clerk	E. Louks.
Clerk	K. Lister
Junior Clerk	C. I. Broadley.
Maternity Home	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Staff Nurse ... I. Walton, § +</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Nurse Midwife ... N. Anderson, § +</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Midwife ... M. E. Fildes, +</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Midwife ... A. Brooke, +</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Midwife ... A. Rowling, +</div> </div> </div>

† Holds Certificate for Sanitary Inspectors, Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Holds Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods, Royal Sanitary Institute.

* Holds Certificate for Sanitary Science, etc., Royal Sanitary Institute.

§ Holds Certificate for three years' general training.

- Holds Certificate for Health Visitors, Royal Sanitary Institute, approved by Ministry of Health.

+ Holds Certificate of Central Midwives' Board.

Half the salaries of all the above-mentioned persons is paid by the Government from Exchequer grants or under the Public Health Acts, with the exception of the Veterinary Inspector and Public Analyst. One-sixth of the salaries of the Chief Clerk and Clerk is paid by the Government. The Junior Clerk is paid entirely from local sources.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Heckmondwike, in consequence of an arrangement entered into between the Local Government Board, Batley Corporation, and Heckmondwike Urban District Council before he came to the town. The Assistant Medical Officer is employed part time, her duties being confined to Maternity and Child Welfare.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.—(a) GENERAL.

This is provided for the North, East and West Wards by the Batley Nursing Association, and for the Soothill Ward by the Dewsbury Nursing Association. Both are voluntary organisations entirely independent of the Local Authority. (b) For Infectious Diseases there is hospital accommodation previously mentioned.

MIDWIVES.—Five certified practise on their own account, of whom one resides outside the borough boundary. They are under the control of the County Council as the local Supervising Authority, a nurse from the department of the Medical Officer of the County Council visiting them occasionally. In the event of a patient being unable to pay the fee of a midwife the Town Council has arranged, in approved cases, to make a grant (up to a maximum of 12/6) of 50 per cent. of the midwife's fee, such cases to be defined as those in which the family income does not exceed 6/6 per head per family per week (after deduction of rent).

CHEMICAL WORK.—This is periodically required for water analyses. Arrangements exist whereby analyses can be performed in the laboratories of the University of Cambridge, or by the County Council, the Public Analyst, or a private analyst. Samples have been submitted for the discovery of lead in solution, and the Analyst's reports have proved satisfactory.

REGISTRATION OF MATERNITY HOMES.—The Council is not a local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The following are the Adoptive Acts and Bye-laws:—

	Parts or Sections in force.	Date of adoption.
Baths & Washhouses Acts 1846-1882	Whole Act.	1890.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	I., II., III., IV. & V.	November 1st, 1892.
Infectious Disease Preven- tion Act, 1890	Whole Act.	November 1st, 1892.
Public Libraries Act, 1892	Whole Act.	January, 1904.
Notification of Births Act, 1907	Whole Act.	January 2nd, 1908.
Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891	(As to Museums only).	April 23rd, 1913.
P.H.A.A. Act, 1907	{ Sec. 86	Aug., 1918.
	{ Sec. 95	July, 1924.
	{ Sec. 45	Jan., 1926.
	{ Sec. 51	July, 1927
Batley Corporation Act		1921.

BYE-LAWS.

	Date.
Tramways	1882
Cemetery	1886
Prevention of Nuisances	1889
Common Lodging Houses	1889
Houses Let in Lodgings	1889
New Streets and Buildings	1889
Slaughter-houses	1889
Cleansing of Footways, etc.	1889
Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	
Order	1891
Hackney Carriages	1891
Baths and Wash-houses	1893
Markets and Fairs	1898
Betting in Streets	1899
Pleasure Grounds	1910
Shop Hours Act (Hairdressers and Barbers)	1908
Employment of Children	1920
Sale of Coal	1923
Violent Behaviour on School Premises	1926
New Streets and Buildings	1927
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	1927
Underground Sleeping Places	1927

In the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health it is desirable the adoptive portions of the Public Health Act 1925 be taken advantage of, as has been previously recommended.



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.—Particulars are given in the Medical Officers' Annual Report for 1925. Beyond further progress being made with the construction of the new reservoir the situation is similar to previous years. The usual examinations were made for plumbo-solvency, satisfactory reports being received from the University of Cambridge upon samples submitted by the Medical Officer of Health in April and October. The following reports are upon samples submitted by the Water Engineer (Mr. W. H. Duckworth):—

County Analyst's Office,
Bradford,

November 4th, 1927.

**Analytical Report upon 5 Samples of Water from Batley
(The Waterworks Engineer).**

Received October 31st, 1927.

Descriptions—No. 1 Staincliffe Reservoir Basin.

No. 2 House Tap at "West Lynn," Upper Croft Road.

No. 3 Halifax Water Supply. Brighthouse Meter Pit.

No. 4 " " " Crackenedge, Tap at Crossley's.

No. 5 " " " Foxroyd Reservoir, Inlet to Reservoir.

Grains per Gallon.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
Total Solid Matters	6.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	8.00
Chlorine (combined) ... ..	.60	.60	.70	.70	.70
Nitrites	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Nitrogen as Nitrates	None.	None.	None.	None.	Trace.
Free Ammonia ... ..	.0007	.0007	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.
Albuminoid Ammonia	Trace.	Trace.	.0042	.0014	.0014
Lead	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Total Hardness (Clerk's Scale)	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.8

These are all waters of the highest organic purity. As they are also very soft, they are well suited for all drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed), F. RICHARDSON.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—The Batley beck is polluted by dye waters and trade waste. The West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board exercises supervision.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The Borough Surveyor, Mr. H. L. Hall, has kindly supplemented the information given in previous Annual Reports as follows:—

"The only capital work carried out during the year is the completion of the Contact Beds by filling with media. During the past year, however, the practice of cleaning out a number of Contact Beds each year has been continued. The old Sludge Beds, which take the sludge from the Septic tank, have been divided into a series of small beds in order to facilitate the process of drying."

H. L. HALL, Borough Engineer.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1927.

Water Closets	7457
Trough and Automatic Water Closets	247
Blocks of Trough Water Closets	39
Pail Closets	12
Privy Middens	36
Privies converted into Water Closets	2
Additional Water Closets provided for old property	42
Additional Water Closets provided for new property	90

The 36 privy middens and 12 pail closets are situated as under :—

Wigglesworth's Farm, Leeds Rd.	1	privy midden	
Grange Road, Pit Yard	2	„	„
Oldroyd's Mill, Town Street	2	„	„
Batley " News " Office	2	„	„
Batley Hygienic Laundry	1	„	„
Victor Street	3	„	„
East Bath Street	1	„	„
Howden Clough	5	„	„
Station Road, Upper, Batley	1	„	„
Blackburn's Mill	1	„	„
Victoria Mills	9	„	„
Brearley Place	5	„	„
Towngate Road, Healey	1	„	„
Shay Farm, Bradford Road (W.)	2	„	„
Football Field, Mount Pleasant			2 pail closets.
Cross Bank Road			6 pail closets.
Wooler's Place, Brownhill			1 „ „
Cemetery			2 „ „
			1 „ „

36 privy middens 12 pail closets.

A considerable sum is annually spent in wages for looking after trough closets. Conversion of these would save this expenditure, as stated often before.

SCAVENGING.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

FOREWORD.—In connection with the following report certain explanations are necessary.

All refuse is not weighed on account of the lack of proper facilities, but several seasonal "loads" have been weighed, as a result of which it has been found that the weight of a "load" of refuse averages 15 cwts. All calculations are, therefore, based upon this figure, and the total weight of refuse dealt with during the year amounted to 10,900 tons.

The instructions of the Ministry of Health have been carried out, and separate accounts have been kept of the cost of collection and disposal. It will also be seen that separate accounts have been kept of the cost of the Destructor Works re incineration of refuse and tipping costs.

The number of days in the year has been taken at 365, in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry, in spite of the fact that there are only about 300 working days in the year.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population is 34,830, and the number of occupied houses 9,861.

COLLECTION.—During the year there were 8 carts and 2 waggon engaged in the collection of refuse, a teamer and "thrower-out" accompanying each vehicle. As previously stated these vehicles are of hopelessly antiquated design, and are nearly worn out. One is pleased to record, however, that a beginning has been made with motor transport. Since the beginning of the present year an S.D. Freighter has been in use, and at the time of writing one can only say that up to the present the results are satisfactory. In addition to the driver of the vehicle—who also helps to load—there are three loaders. Two carts and one waggon have already been dispensed with, and it has not been found necessary to replace two men who have been superannuated. It is hoped and expected that by the end of the year a considerable saving will have been effected in the costs of collection, and a case made out for the further employment of motor vehicles.

All dustbins are emptied weekly. Ashpits, however, are only emptied at periods varying from 2 to 4 weeks. It would facilitate the work of collection if all ashpits were abolished and a standard size dustbin provided for each house.

TRADE REFUSE.—This still continues an unsettled problem. If trade refuse had to be paid for, a further and considerable saving in the cost of collection could be effected. The legal definition of what constitutes trade refuse is uncertain, ^{hence} ~~hence~~ local authorities do not know precisely where they stand. To adopt a definition which is determined by the nature of the refuse is illogical. Trade refuse should surely mean refuse collected from trading premises and other premises which are not solely private dwelling-houses.

DISPOSAL.—About 72 per cent. of the refuse collected has been burnt at the Destructor Works, where a staff of four stokers and two labourers is employed under a foreman. They work a Horsfall Destructor of four cells adapted to a top feed, in two daily shifts. £200 per annum is received from the Electricity Department for steam supplied. At present steps are being taken to get the Electricity Department to pay something more comparative to the value of the steam they receive.

Clinker still continues to be led from the Destructor Works to the Sewerage Works, where it is ground up for mortar-making by another Department of the Corporation. In doing this a matter of about £250 is needlessly spent, and could be saved if the mortar pans were transferred to the Destructor Works. It is hoped that this will be done during the present year.

TIPPING.—About 28 per cent. of the refuse collected has been tipped. It will be seen that since June last the number of tips has been considerably reduced. With the exception of Grange Road tip, for which a rental is paid, all the tipping is now done on land ^{owned} ~~owned~~ by the Corporation. At Healey School, refuse is being used for levelling a playing field which it is hoped to complete during the present year. At White Lee there is already a football playing pitch, and refuse is being used in levelling ground for tennis courts. At the proposed Mount Pleasant Recreation Ground there is tipping accommodation for very many years to come.

COMPARISONS WITH 1926:—

	1926.	1927.
Weight of refuse collected	11,063 tons.	10,900 tons.
" " " per house	22.5 cwts.	22 cwts.
" " " per 1,000 of the population per day (365 days)	17.2 cwts.	17.1 cwts.
Nett cost of collection of refuse	£4,203	£4,001
" " disposal of refuse	£2,828	£2,543
" " collection per ton	7s. 7d.	7s. 4d.
" " disposal per ton	5s. 1½d.	4s. 8d.
Total nett cost of collection and disposal per ton	12s. 8½d.	12s. 0d.
Total saving in cost of collection and disposal of refuse ...	£487	
Total saving in cost of collection and disposal of refuse per ton	8½d.	

JOHN W. BEAUMONT.
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE 1.—Collection of Refuse.

MONTHLY TABLE.

1927.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
No. of Slaughterhouse receptacles emptied ..	98	99	121	100	99	98	99	97	122	98	102	150	1283
No. of Fish Receptacles emptied ..	124	135	148	163	156	157	142	125	117	129	149	161	1706
No. of Privy Pails emptied ..	28	31	42	34	34	42	33	30	62	33	35	40	444
No. of Privy Middens emptied ..	79	83	114	106	103	117	109	103	122	121	116	129	1302
No. of Dry Ashpits emptied ..	1760	1795	2360	1794	2683	2508	2725	2514	2478	2779	2767	2313	28476
No. of Dustbins emptied	20231	19106	21302	20148	20839	21269	20432	22578	20725	21188	21480	20108	249406
Totals ..	22320	21249	24087	22345	23914	24191	23540	25447	23626	24348	24649	22901	282617

TABLE II.—Disposal of Refuse.

MONTHLY TABLE.

1927.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Loads of Refuse burnt at Destructor ..	892	826	954	831	914	819	857	897	894	960	894	742	10420
Loads of Refuse to Grange Road Tip	94	48	84	94	90	110	30	65	54	72	100	145	986
Loads of Refuse to Jail Road Tip ..	78	68	78	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	269
Loads of Refuse to Brownhill Tip ..	23	16	25	58	35	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	189
Loads of Refuse to White Lea Tip ..	33	23	35	53	31	54	49	63	54	57	66	23	546
Loads of Refuse to Timothy Lane Tip	55	46	49	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154
Loads of Refuse to Wilton Park ..	101	104	78	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	404
Loads of Refuse delivered to farmers	10	12	9	10	10	9	7	9	8	9	7	11	111
Loads of Refuse to Healey School Tip	..	..	..	48	131	244	148	126	124	115	112	92	1140
Loads of Refuse to Mount Pleasant Recreation Ground	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	163	50	315
Totals ..	1286	1143	1312	1147	1211	1208	1091	1160	1134	1255	1342	1185	14534

TABLE III.—Disposal of Clinker from Destructor Works.

MONTHLY TABLE.

1927.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	O. t.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Loads of Clinker to Sewerage Works	141	241	220	139	96	182	137	124	88	132	97	93	1690
Loads of Clinker to New Ing Fields	200	60	60	127	276	69	101	157	213	94	38	168	1563
Loads of Clinker to Carlton Grange	11	5	42	22	19	32	11	3	..	..	..	..	145
Loads of Clinker to Mount Pleasant Recreation Ground	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	27
Totals ..	352	305	322	288	391	283	249	284	301	226	135	288	3125

TABLE IV.—Cost of Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

		£ s. d.	
Collection of Refuse	£4,001	{ Averages 5/6 per load. " 7/4 per ton.	
Destructor Works—Burning of Refuse ..	£2,501	averages 4/9½ per load. } Gross. " 6/4¾ per ton. } " 4/4¼ per load. } Nett. " 5/9¾ per ton. }	
		£ s. d.	
Tipping at Grange Road Tip (Rent, etc.)	25 17 4		
Tipping at Jail Road Tip ...	25 15 6		
Tipping at Brownhill Tip ...	22 14 6		
Tipping at Timothy Lane Tip	32 8 0		
Tipping at Wilton Park	23 19 6		
Tipping at White Lea Foot- ball Field	1 7 10		
Cost of levelling and soiling Grange Road Tip (agreed portion)	127 2 2		
Wages of Tipman employed at Grange Road			
Healey School and White Lea Tips	82 9 4	£341-14-2 averages 1/8 per load. } Gross. " 2/2½ per ton. } " 1/4 per load. } Nett. " 1/9¼ per ton. }	
	£341 14 2		
Total Gross Cost		£6,843-14-2 averages 9/5 per load. } " 12/6½ per ton. }	
Revenue from sale of Steam, Scrap Iron, Tins, etc., at Destructor Works	232 0 7		
Revenue from private tipping charges	1 16 0		
Proportion of wages and other costs paid by the Gasworks and Education Departments	66 8 1		
	£300 4 8	£300-4-8	
Total Nett Cost		£6,543-9-6 averages 9/- per load. } " 12/- per ton. }	

J. W. BEAUMONT.

TABLE V.—Particulars as required by Ministry of Health, re Public Cleansing.

Population	Weight actual or estimated per 1,000 of population per day.	Nett Expenditure per ton per annum			Total nett expenditure per ton per annum excluding loan charges and expenditure for new plant out of revenue.			Nett Expenditure per 1,000 population per annum.			Nett Expenditure per 1,000 houses per annum.			Rate in £			Expenditure for new plant out of revenue.	Method of Disposal.
		Collection.	Disposal.	Total.	Collection.	Disposal.	Total.	Collection.	Disposal.	Total.	Collection.	Disposal.	Total.	Collection.	Disposal.	Total.		
2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Cwts.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			£	£	£	£	£	£	d.	d.	d.		I and T.
34030	17.1	7 4	4 8	12 0	12 0			115	73	188	406	258	664	5.75	3.66	9.41	—	

J. W. BEAUMONT.

**WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTOR UNDER ARTICLE 19 (12)
OF THE SANITARY OFFICERS' ORDER, 1922.**

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT YEAR 1927.

Total Number of Inspections made 5687

Details :—

Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations	102
Notifiable and Other Diseases	148
Verminous and dirty houses	70
Inspections re sanitary defects	1077
Re overcrowding	36
Common Lodging Houses	22
Factories and Workshops, etc.	167
Bakehouses	51
Smoke Observations	523
Drains tested, etc.	680
Re Swine, Fowls, etc.	17
Stables re manure pits, etc.	58
Houses re Water Supply	56
Marine Stores	3
Offensive Trades	81
Tents, Vans and Sheds	32
Schools, Cinemas, etc.	44
Plots of Waste Ground, Tips, etc.	17
Re Sewers, Street Gullies, etc.	73
Rat infested premises	33
Slaughterhouses	1344
Meat, Fruit, Vegetable, and General Provision Shops ...	71
Fish Shops	6
Fried Fish and Chip Shops, etc.	32
Ice Cream Premises	69
Dairies and Milkshops	69
Cowsheds	53
Markets	90
Samples of Food and Drugs taken	114
Miscellaneous Visits, etc.	549

Grand Total 5687

Informal Notices served	524
Informal Notices complied with	414
Statutory Notices served	56
Statutory Notices complied with	69
Number of Complaints received	146

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

As will be seen from the accompanying table of smoke observations, much work in this connection has been performed during the year. This is one result of the inspectorial staff having been restored to its pre-war numerical standard.

The Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act of 1926 came into force on July 1st, and the Town Council are at present taking the necessary steps for the confirmation of the following Bye-law by the Minister of Health :—

“ The emission of black smoke for a period of two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes from any building other than a private dwellinghouse shall until the contrary is proved be presumed to be a nuisance.”

It has been resolved that “ black smoke ” shall be held to mean black smoke of such density that light cannot be seen through the smoke as it issues from the chimney top.

Respecting dense smoke other than black smoke, it is regrettable that at present it is not considered opportune to adopt any Bye-law. This also applies to the making of Bye-laws under Section 5 of the Act with respect to new buildings other than private dwellinghouses.

Smoke consuming apparatus has been fixed or repaired in the case of twelve firms within the borough, and experiments with new appliances are being made by several.

There has been a definite indication of increased interest in the question of smoke abatement, and most of the manufacturers with whom we have been in contact have exhibited a keen desire to effect improvements to meet the requirements of present-day legislation.

J. W. BEAUMONT, Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS, 1928.

Chimneys.	Number of Observations.	Total Minutes of Observations.	Av. mins. per hr. of dense black smoke calculated up- on observa- tions taken.	Av. mins. per hr. of dense other than black smoke calculated up on observa- tions taken.
Albion Mill	5	150	2.00	Nil.
Alexandra Mills	2	60	2.50	Nil.
Anchor Mills	14	420	2.86	0.14
Anchor Foundry	1	30	Nil.	Nil.
Bankfoot Mill	12	360	2.33	Nil.
Bankfoot Foundry	2	37	11.35	Nil.
Batley Colliery	30	900	2.93	0.77
Batley Co-op. Soc., Ltd.	4	120	1.50	1.50
Batley Corporation Elec- tricity Works	7	210	2.43	Nil.
Batley Corp. Gasworks ...	1	30	Nil.	Nil.
Batley Hygienic Laundry	1	30	Nil.	7.00
Blakeridge Mill	14	398	1.96	0.45
Bottoms Mill (short chimney)	4	120	0.75	Nil.
Do. (long chimney)	5	150	2.20	Nil.
Branch Mill	10	300	1.80	0.20
Bright's Mill	4	120	1.50	Nil.
Brookroyd Mill	26	780	1.50	0.65
Carr Top Mill	2	60	1.00	Nil.
Carbrooke Mill	3	75	1.20	Nil.
Carlinghow Mill	10	300	1.50	Nil.
Carpet Works (Bradford Road (C.)	2	60	Nil.	6.00
Chapel Fold Mill	3	90	2.33	Nil.
Cheapside Mill	10	300	5.90	Nil.
Clerk Green Mill	17	510	3.71	1.65
Dale Street Mill	3	90	1.66	Nil.
Dewsbury and District Co-op. Laundry	3	90	Nil.	Nil.
Dewsbury P.I. Soc., Ltd.	1	30	Nil.	3.00
Dock Ing Mill	15	400	5.40	Nil.
Flock Factory, Croft Lane	16	480	1.19	0.13
Fountains Mill (short chimney)	10	300	0.50	1.50
Do. (long chimney)	10	300	1.30	Nil.
Healey Lane Shoddy Mills	7	210	2.43	Nil.
Hick Lane Mills	12	360	2.95	Nil.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS (Continued).

Chimneys.	Number of Observations.	Total Minutes of Observations.	Av. mins. per hr. of dense black smoke calculated up- on observa- tions taken.	
			Av. mins. per hr. of dense black smoke calculated up- on observa- tions taken.	Av. mins. per hr. of dense black smoke calculated up- on observa- tions taken.
Hick Well Mill	4	120	0.25	Nil.
Highfield Mills (Staincliffe)	6	180	1.66	Nil.
Ideal Water Pipe Works	1	30	Nil.	Nil.
Lady Ann Mills	2	60	16.50	Nil.
Little Orme Mill	2	60	2.50	Nil.
Livingstone Mill	9	270	3.11	Nil.
New Ing Mill	6	180	2.66	Nil.
Old Mill	14	420	2.79	0.71
Park Lane Mill	26	780	3.35	1.20
Print Works	37	1110	9.15	1.59
Providence Mill (Brad- ford Road C.)	33	990	3.26	2.36
Do. (Smithies Moor Lane)	18	540	1.11	0.11
Do. (Staincliffe)	4	120	3.75	Nil.
Queen Street Mill	7	210	4.85	Nil.
Reed Factory (Talbot St.)	2	60	Nil.	Nil.
Savile Mill (Steel Chimney)	2	60	Nil.	Nil.
Do. (Brick Chimney)	2	60	4.00	Nil.
Spa Mill	1	30	1.00	Nil.
Spring Mill (Carlinghow)	3	65	8.73	Nil.
Spring Mill (Staincliffe) ...	4	120	1.50	Nil.
Springwell Mill	7	210	4.79	Nil.
Staincliffe Mill	3	90	2.00	Nil.
Staincliffe Low Mill	3	90	1.66	Nil.
Upper Dock Mill	13	390	5.23	Nil.
Valley Mill	1	30	Nil.	Nil.
Victoria Mill (Bradford Road E.)	3	90	1.00	0.66
Victoria Oil Works	1	30	Nil.	Nil.
Victoria Mill (Bradford Road W.)	5	150	Nil.	Nil.
Warwick Road Works ...	1	30	Nil.	3.00
Wensleydale Mill	31	930	3.26	0.34
Wheatcroft Mill	6	180	2.33	Nil.
Totals	523	15555	2.49	0.515

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.



COMMON LODGING HOUSES—

No. of Houses 3, Keepers 3, Inspections 22.

The general sanitary condition of these premises is only moderate, the buildings being old and not designed for the purpose for which they are at present being used.

Lighting and ventilation has been improved at one house.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES—

No. of slaughterhouses	14
No. of registered slaughterhouses	6
No. of licensed slaughterhouses	8
No. of inspections	1344

As previously reported, many of these slaughter-houses are structurally bad, whilst they are all, without exception, within 100 feet of a dwelling-house; many of them actually adjoin a dwelling-house. They are, generally speaking, kept in as satisfactory a condition as the circumstances will permit. The accommodation provided is inadequate for the requirements of the butchers using, and one frequently hears the opinion expressed that it would be a good thing if we had a public abattoir, often recommended in the past. This would greatly facilitate the work of carrying on the requirements of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. As it is, however, a very large proportion of the Inspectors' time is taken up every week in visiting the various private slaughterhouses to inspect the carcasses of animals killed.

Minor improvements have been carried out at 4 slaughter-houses.

Many towns throughout the country have in recent years adopted a bye-law making it compulsory for all butchers to use the humane killer. The R.S.P.C.A. went to considerable trouble to arrange a demonstration in Batley at which members of the Town Council and butchers were present. The captive bolt pistol was the instrument used. The butchers on their part gave a demonstration of slaughter by the pole axe. There appeared to be no doubt of the superiority of the captive bolt for the prevention of cruelty. A similar demonstration was given before the war.

The Sanitary Committee was strongly recommended by its officers to follow the example of other places and take steps to obtain the adoption of this bye-law, but without success, as on the previous occasion. Several butchers have stated that their only objection is the cost of the weapon, and that if the Council would purchase one each for them they would use it. The cost is small, and the R.S.P.C.A. have arrangements for supplying butchers on special terms, should such be necessary.

OFFENSIVE TRADES—

Number of premises 3. Inspections 81

Processes carried on are Tripe Boiling, Fat rendering, and Gut-scraping.

Section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, has now been adopted by this Town Council with a view to extending the list of Offensive Trades, as enumerated in Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, so as to include the following:—

Glue Maker, Fat Melter, Fat Extractor, Size Maker, Leather Dresser, Gut Scraper, Tanner, Blood Drier, Rag and Bone Dealer, and Fish Frier.

Some difficulty arose respecting the trades of a Rag and Bone Dealer, so the proposed bye-laws respecting this trade were dropped.

During the year a Tripe Boiler commenced business in unsuitable premises without permission of the Sanitary Authority, but discontinued immediately he received informal notice to do so.

COWSHEDS—

No. of cowsheds	37
No. of cows	276
No. of cowkeepers	20
Cowkeepers who are also milk purveyors	11
Purveyors with premises inside the Borough	47
Purveyors with premises outside the Borough	24
Inspections made	53

A full inspection has been made of the sanitary condition of every cowshed in the Borough, and improvements have been carried out at three of them. It is expected that during the present year the whole of the cowsheds will be made to conform with the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS—

No. on registers	29	Inspections	69
Improvements have been carried out at 4 dairies.			

ICE-CREAM PREMISES—

No. of premises	25	Inspections	69
No. of premises improved			9

The strictest supervision is kept over all ice-cream premises, which are required to conform to all the requirements of a dairy under the Milk and Dairies Order.

FRIED FISH SHOPS—

No. of premises '	57	Inspections	30
No. of premises improved			7

These premises are in many cases very unsatisfactory.

Bye-laws respecting the trade of a fish-fryer have been badly needed in Batley for many years. The Town Council has been recommended to adopt them on several occasions. Recently this recommendation has been agreed to. In the near future there will be considerable improvement as the result.

BAKEHOUSES :—

No. of premises	31	Inspections	51
No. of premises improved			11

Some of these bakehouses are not kept in a cleanly condition.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

There have been 33 inspections of rat infested premises, resulting in the necessary action being taken by occupiers.

There was no local campaign during the National Rat Week, 1927, although advertisements were put in the local Press calling attention to the matter and requesting that any complaints should be sent to the Health Department.

An article was written for the Press by the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Poison baits were laid at one or two refuse tips within the Borough, with results at one tip only.

SCHOOLS.—The hygiene of schools is referred to in the Annual Report for 1927 of the School Medical Officer.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

1. INSPECTION

of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecu- tions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	10	10	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	128	21	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises)	29	24	—
Total	167	55	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.*				
Want of Cleanliness	29	23		
Want of Ventilation	11	11		
Overcrowding				
Want of Drainage of Floors	3	3		
Other Nuisances	50	50	2	
Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient ...	10	10	1	
unsuitable or				
defective ...	12	12		
not separate				
for sexes ...	2	1	1	
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (S. 101)				
Other Offences				
(Excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in Ministry of Health Order, 1921)	2	2	1	
Total	119	112	5	

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the Year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	90
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i) By the Local Authority	70
(ii) By other bodies or persons	9

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1213
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	102
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	944

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	691
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	28
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	44
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	1
(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	35
---	----

- (2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners	47
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil.

C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	1
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil.
(4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.
(5) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil.

HOUSES BUILT BY LOCAL AUTHORITY WITH STATE ASSISTANCE UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS.

On Housing Estate, off Bradford Road (W.).—

Under 1919 Act	178
Under 1923 Act	60
Under 1924 Act	96

Victoria Avenue—

Under 1923 Act	4
-----------------------	---

338

In November, 1919, the Town Council resolved to build 500 houses. Of these 338 had been completed at the end of 1927. Of houses built and in course of erection since 1919 per 1,000 of the population the rate for Batley is 9, Dewsbury 11, and Heckmond-wike 15. The approximate number of names on the waiting list at the end of December, 1927, was sixty. This does not give a true aspect of the situation. Scores of families are living in Batley under conditions of overcrowding. The chief reasons why their names do not appear upon this list are (1) inability to pay the rent, (2) refusal to pay the rent, (3) apathy.

CLOSING ORDER MADE UNDER HOUSING ACT, 1925.



Situation.	Date of Representation to San. Com.	Date of Closing Order.	Date of Determining Order.	Date of Demolition Order.	Remarks.
Old Windmill, 14th Sept., 1927. Upper Batley.		6th Oct., 1927.			Questions of demolition will be considered in 1928.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.—There are 20 producers of milk within the Borough, but no producers of graded milk.

The following licences to sell graded milk in the Borough were granted during the year:—

Certified Milk, 6; Grade A (TT) Milk, 3; Grade A. Milk, 1.

Three bacteriological samples have been taken, and in each case the milk was stated to be satisfactory respecting total bacterial and B. Coli content.

Twenty-five samples of milk have been examined for dirt, and averaged 20 parts per million of fully centrifuged fluid dirt. This is a much worse average than that for the previous year—which was 12 parts per million—and is largely accounted for by one very bad sample which contained 125 parts per million of fully centrifuged fluid dirt. It should be noted that this milk had not been produced in Batley. The retailer was prosecuted and fined £5 and costs for selling milk containing cow dung.

Numerous instances have been brought to notice of the ignorance of the general public as to the relative quality of the various graded milks. This is partly attributable to the present designations used, which are very misleading. The popular idea of the meaning of the term "Grade A" leads one to believe that anything so described must be the best of its class, whereas in the case of graded milks Grade A is only the third quality. As many enquiries have been made, the following information should be useful. It shews the great superiority of ~~Marked~~ Milk:—

Certified

CERTIFIED MILK.

The licensing authority for the producer is the Minister of Health. The licensing authority for any other dealer is the district council.

The conditions under which licences are granted for the sale of "Certified Milk" are as follows:—

- (1) A herd book or register of all the animals in the herd (showing additions and removals) must be kept and all the animals must be suitably marked for purposes of identification.
- (2) Every animal in the herd must have passed the tuberculin tests before the licence is granted, and thereafter at intervals of six months. Every animal reacting to the tests must forthwith be removed from the farm.
No animal may be added to the herd unless it has passed the tests.
- (3) An examination of the herd must be made once in every three months by a veterinary surgeon nominated by the Minister. Any animal certified as showing evidence of any disease which may injuriously affect the milk must immediately be removed from the herd and information as to its disposal given to the Minister.
- (4) Before a licence is issued the farm will be inspected and a satisfactory number of points must be obtained on the inspection report card.
- (5) The milk must be bottled on the farm immediately after production, for delivery to the consumer.
- (6) Every bottle must be closed with a suitable tightly-fitting disc and covered with a suitable outer cap overlapping the lip of the bottle, and so fastened as to form a secure seal. This cap must bear the name and address of the producer or of the farm where the milk is produced, the day of production, and the words "Certified Milk."

The words "produced from cows which have passed the tuberculin test" may be added, but no other matter may be inserted except with the consent of the Minister.

- (7) The milk at any time before delivery to the consumer must not contain bacillus coli in 1/10 c.c. and must not contain more than 30,000 bacteria per c.c.

GRADE A (TUBERCULIN TESTED) MILK.

The licensing authority for the producer is the Minister of Health. The licensing authority for the distributor is the district council.

The conditions as to the tuberculin testing of the herd, which are set out in paragraph (2) above must be complied with. The conditions set out in paragraph below with regard to the issue of licences for the sale of "Grade A Milk" also apply, except that the milk must not be pasteurised, and that the designation "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" is to be substituted for "Grade A" wherever those words occur.

GRADE A MILK.

The licensing authority for the producer is the council of the county or the county borough (as the case may be) in which the milk is produced.

The conditions under which licenses are granted for the sale of "Grade A Milk" are as follows:—

- (1) A herd book or register of all the animals in the herd (showing additions and removals) must be kept, and all the animals must be suitably marked for purposes of identification.
- (2) An examination of the herd must be made once in every three months by a veterinary surgeon nominated by the licensing authority. Any animal certified as showing evidence of any disease which may injuriously affect the milk must immediately be removed from the herd and information as to its disposal given to the licensing authority.
- (3) If tubercle bacillus is at any time found in the milk the producer must arrange for bacteriological examinations of the milk to be made so that the diseased animals may be identified and removed from the herd.
- (4) The milk must be despatched from the farm in an unventilated sealed container, bearing a suitable descriptive label with the address of the farm, the day and time of production (morning or evening), and the words "Grade A Milk."
- (5) The milk at any time before delivery to the consumer must not contain bacillus coli in 1/100 c.c. and must not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c.
- (6) The milk may not be treated by any artificial heating process other than pasteurisation carried out in accordance with the conditions specified. If it is so pasteurised it

must be sold as "Grade A Milk (Pasteurised)." It must then conform to the standard as regards bacterial content specified for pasteurised milk.

Those who purchase Certified Milk or Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk are getting pure clean milk which contains no filth and carries a guarantee from the Ministry of Health of its freedom from the germs of tuberculosis. This is of great importance, because it is a fact that the majority of dairy cows in this country are infected with tuberculosis. Most cases of tubercular disease of bones, joints and glands in human beings—hip joint disease, humped backs, holes in the neck, etc.—are the result of infection from tubercular cows, conveyed to the person through the agency of milk.

A curious idea prevalent in this area is that if milk is sold in bottles it is superior to that out of a milk-can. Actually it cannot be better and may be worse. The bottle the milk is put into may be unclean, whilst in any case it cannot be germ free unless sterilised under proper conditions.

Where milk is sold in bottles, the public are advised to ask the dealer to show his licence. They should also carefully examine the cap on the bottle to make certain it is one of the graded milks produced under licence and not ordinary milk poured into a bottle for trade purposes only.

The names and addresses of persons licensed to sell graded milks in Batley are:—

CERTIFIED MILK—

Brook, William, 72, Town Street, Batley Carr.
Gray, Mrs. Bertha, Upper Batley.
Leach, Herbert, Smithies Moor Lane, Batley.
Swales, Willie, 3, Knowles Lane, Batley.
Wilson, Briccliff, 1, Trinity Street, Batley Carr.
Worth, Charles Godfrey, 7, Branch Road, Batley.

GRADE A (TUBERCULIN TESTED) MILK—

Carlton, David, 52, Cliffe Street, Dewsbury.
Jessop, Percy, 503, Leeds Road, Dewsbury.
Worth, Charles Godfrey, 7, Branch Road, Batley.

GRADE A MILK.

Smith, Frank, Navigation House, Ravensthorpe.

It is obvious a clean, disease-free milk should be the only milk sold. Such is impossible at present, hence the reason why the Ministry of Health established the several grades of milk referred to.

REPORTS OF THE VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

June 4th, 1927.

I have again the pleasure of submitting my report of the Inspection (last month and early this week) of the cows in milk in the Borough of Batley. The general condition of the cows (four exceptions) quite satisfactory, what one expects at grass time. The exceptions are:—

- (a) Three cows one ownership rather low in flesh. No clinical signs of tuberculosis or chronic cough. One of these (white cow) an indurated quarter of udder (hind) suspicious, but am not at present positive of tuberculosis. Am keeping these cows under observation.
- (b) Red cow different ownership rather low in flesh. No clinical signs of tuberculosis. Not long calved. A very deep milker, and should improve.

Three cows different ownership have as a sequel to mastitis or injury to teat, deaf quarters of udder (no secretion).

With these exceptions I am satisfied with the condition of the cows' udders.

I have evidence that the skin case named in my last report did well, and it is disposed of.

I have not clinically diagnosed a case of tuberculosis or chronic cough, and we have had no bovine in the Borough reported by an owner as suspicious under the 1925 Order, and no cases to warrant one in forwarding samples of milk to the laboratory.

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.

December, 1927.

I have again the pleasure of submitting my report of the inspection of milk cows in the Borough of Batley during the last three months:—

The general condition of the cows is most satisfactory, if we except three—two first calvers (Gregory) and one blue cow (Brown). These beasts are healthy, but not gathered flesh since calving.

Considering the number of cows (259), exclusive of heifers, the condition of the udders from a tubercular point of view are very satisfactory. The white cow (Marriott) mentioned in my last report is now in satisfactory condition, and no secretion from quarter of udder named in my last. A very much enlarged udder (Webb), a condition experienced in some newly calved cows. Udder mischief (non-tubercular) (Boocock), the milk from which is not being used for human consumption). An indurated quarter (Wigglesworth), undoubtedly due to a damaged teat.

Two cows (Fox) slight disturbance in one quarter of each cow from the effects of cold; the secretion in each case is destroyed.

Excluding Marriott's I have only come across two deaf quarters.

Since my last report to you we have had reported under the 1925 Tuberculosis Order:—

Cow with chronic cough (Burrows), placed under the Order, Slaughtered. Post mortem proved advanced tuberculosis.

Cough and emaciation (Wigglesworth), placed under the Order. Slaughtered. Post mortem proved advanced tuberculosis.

I am certainly of the opinion, after a careful inspection, one can conscientiously say that the cows in the Borough are satisfactory.

...

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.,
Veterinary Inspector.

When the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, became operative the West Riding County Council automatically took over the responsibility, imposed upon it by the Order, for Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Cattle, but the Corporation will still retain the services of Mr. Whitehead, M.R.C.V.S., as in the past.

Mr. D. S. Rabagliati, Chief Veterinary Officer of the County Council, made his first inspection in February, 1928, and the following is his report:—

Veterinary Department,
County Hall, Wakefield,
February 14th, 1928.

The Medical Officer of Health, Batley.

MILK AND DAIRIES' ORDER, 1926.

Dear Sir,—

I beg to inform you that I have just completed an inspection of the registered milk producers' premises in your Borough, in company with your sanitary inspector, Mr. Beaumont.

I visited 20 farms and examined 276 cows and heifers, taking two samples of milk and one of expectorate for bacteriological examination. The cows on the whole are of a good class, with one or two exceptions are healthy, but many of the sheds do not come up to the required standard, though no doubt these will be dealt with as soon as practicable. I might especially mention the sheds of Mr. H. Thompson, White Lee Farm, and of the Soothill Colliery Company, Hanging Heaton, which appeared to be quite unsuitable for milk production.

I would like to draw your attention to the cows kept by the following as being in excellent order and very clean:—

- A. Wigglesworth, Lees House Farm.
- W. Almond, White Lee Road.
- C. J. Child, Cross Bank Farm.
- Mrs. Bertha Gray, Holly Croft Farm.
- F. Tetley, Hill Side Farm.

The cows of the undermentioned are very dirty, and greater care is required in regard to cleanliness on these premises:—

- J. G. Brown, Manor Farm.
- E. Bedford, Hey Beck Farm.
- T. W. Boocock, Howden Clough.

Many of the cows on the premises of Mr. T. W. Boocock are of rather a poor quality, and I found that one heifer on this farm is suffering from a retained placenta, with a temperature of 104 F. I have stopped the use of the milk from this animal in the meantime. Another cow on these premises appears to be suffering from

tuberculosis within the meaning of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, and I have instructed the Police to place restrictions on her and to inform your Veterinary Officer, Mr. Whitehead, to deal with the case.

I would also suggest that Mr. Whitehead be asked to see a very thin heifer, the property of Mr. J. Gregory, Hey Beck, in about a month's time, for it is possible that she may be the subject of tuberculosis. It is not possible to say at present whether she comes within the scope of the Tuberculosis Order or not.

Yours faithfully,

D. S. RABAGLIATI,

Chief Veterinary Officer.

MEAT.—There has been a great increase in the amount of work done in this direction, visits to slaughterhouses totalling 1,315, as against 558 during the previous year.

The necessity for a Public Abattoir becomes increasingly apparent, owing to the very large proportion of the Inspectors' time necessary to be given in order to ensure that all animals are inspected after slaughter. Repeated visits to the 14 private slaughter-houses situate within the Borough have to be made on most days of the week for this purpose, as required by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. It also means that regular visits have to be made at holiday times, in the evenings, on Sundays, and often in the early morning.

It is difficult to understand why the Meat Regulations do not provide for the restriction of hours of slaughter, as is done by those applying to Scotland.

It was found necessary to prosecute two butchers during the year. In the first case the butcher was prosecuted under Section 117 of the P.H. Act, 1875, for having exposed for sale in his shop the head of a cow affected with tuberculosis, and under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, Article 9, for having failed to give due notice to the Local Authority of the fact that any part of the carcase or internal organs of an animal for sale for human consumption was or appeared to be diseased. The case was heard in the local Police Courts, and the defendant was fined £5 and costs in respect of each offence.

In the second case the prosecution was undertaken against a butcher from outside the Borough, under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for having exposed for sale on a stall in the

public market certain pieces of meat which were unsound, unwholesome, and unfit for the food of man. The case was heard in the local Police Court, and the defendant fined £8 (£1 on each of eight summonses) and £1 1s. 0d. special costs. His servant, who was also prosecuted, was ordered to pay costs on each of the eight summonses.

The practice of slaughtering on Sundays has been under the consideration of the Sanitary Committee. The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting:—

Resolved:—"That the Town Clerk be instructed to draw the attention of the butchers now mentioned to the illegal practice which it is reported is carried on by them in slaughtering beasts on Sundays."

It may not be known generally that by an Act of Charles I. slaughtering by butchers on Sunday is illegal.

YEARLY SUMMARY, JAN. 1st to DEC. 31st, 1927.



Humane slaughtering is referred to previously.

SURRENDERS AND SEIZURES OF UNSOUND FOOD, OFFAL, ETC.

Numbers of whole carcasses, parts of carcasses, organs and offals condemned as unfit for food:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
Whole Carcasses	11	—	13	Nil.	24
(including all organs).					
Part Carcasses	16	2	20	Nil.	38
Heads	59	—	161	Nil.	220
Lungs	214	2	84	Nil.	300
Livers	138	9	110	Nil.	257
Hearts	5	—	61	Nil.	66
Spleens	12	—	11	Nil.	23
Kidneys	17	—	2	Nil.	19
Stomachs	6	—	1	Nil.	7
Udders	10	—	—	Nil.	10
Diaphragms	16	—	—	Nil.	16
Mesenteries	43	—	77	Nil.	120
Uterus	2	—	—	Nil.	2
Intestines	4	—	4	Nil.	8
Caul Fats	3	—	—	Nil.	3

CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION AND WEIGHT.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis	15259	—	2858	Nil.	18117
Emaciation (Pathological) ...	—	—	100	Nil.	100
Distomatosis	969	18	—	Nil.	987
Actinomycosis	46	—	—	Nil.	46
Angioma	30	—	—	Nil.	30
Dropsical	14	—	62	Nil.	76
Abscesses	381	—	4	Nil.	385
Mammitis	35	—	—	Nil.	35
Cirrhosis	141	—	46	Nil.	187
Necrosis	18	—	28	Nil.	46
Parasitic Cysts	57	11	114	Nil.	182
Nephritis	4	—	—	Nil.	4
Haematoma	4	—	—	Nil.	4
Suffocation	—	—	45	Nil.	45
Pyæmia	—	—	385	Nil.	385
Injury	10	6	9	Nil.	25
Decomposition	225	17	41	Nil.	283
Swine Fever	—	—	721	Nil.	721
Swine Erysipelas (acute) ...	—	—	56	Nil.	56
Pneumonia	10	—	2	Nil.	12
Urticaria (Diamonds)	—	—	10	Nil.	10
Pleurisy	9	—	2	Nil.	11
Congestion	9	—	2	Nil.	11
Melanosis	3	—	—	Nil.	3

Total ... 21,761 lbs.

OTHER FOODS.

47 Rabbits—Decomposition ...	107 lbs.	} Total 197 lbs.
Bacon— Do.	66 lbs.	
Corned Beef— Do.	24 lbs.	

Total meat and other foods

condemned 9 tons, 16 cwts., 0 qrs., 6 lbs.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

During the year 114 samples of Food and Drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 109 samples to be genuine, and 5 samples to be adulterated (i.e., 4.38 per cent. of adulteration).

A further comparison shows that of the 92 milk samples analysed 3 were adulterated (i.e., 3.26 per cent.).

TABLE I.

Nature of Sample.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Informal.	Formal.	Totals.
Milk	3	89	—	92	92
Cheese	—	1	1	—	1
Coffee and Chicory	—	1	1	—	1
Cream	—	6	6	—	6
Lard	—	1	1	—	1
Lime Juice Cordial	—	1	1	—	1
Margarine	—	1	1	—	1
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	1	1	2	—	2
Paregoric	—	1	1	—	1
Peas	—	1	1	—	1
Raspberry Jam ...	—	1	1	—	1
Sausages	—	2	2	—	2
Sponge Buns	—	1	1	—	1
Tea	—	1	1	—	1
Vinegar	1	1	1	1	2
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	109	21	93	114
	—	—	—	—	—

Again it may be noted that there is a decrease in the percentage of adulterated samples, which has been progressive since 1924, in spite of the fact that the number of samples taken has increased each year. This, of course, would appear to prove—as is evidenced by the returns of the Ministry of Health—that the amount of adulteration is in inverse ratio to the number of samples taken.

TABLE II.

Administrative Action Regarding Samples Reported to be Not Genuine.

No.	Nature of Sample and Results of Analysis.	Remarks.
64	MILK Milk 99.3% Added Water 0.7%	Reported to the Sanitary Committee. Further samples taken proved to be genuine.
69	MILK Deficient in Milk Fat 5.3%	Reported to the Sanitary Committee. Further samples taken proved to be genuine.
94	VINEGAR Deficient in Acetic Acid ... 32%	Informal Sample. Formal Sample taken proved to be genuine.
97	SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE Certified to contain only a mere trace of Nitrous Ether.	Informal Sample. Formal Sample not since been obtainable.
108	MILK Milk 93.9% Added Water 6.1%	Reported to the Sanitary Committee. Proceedings taken against vendor and agent. Vendor convicted and fined £5 and costs. Case against agent dismissed on payment of costs.

TABLE III.

Monthly Average Composition of Milk Samples.

Month.	No. of Samples.	Analytical Data.	
		Milk Fat, per cent	Non-Fatty Solids, per cent.
January	14	3.69	9.03
February	7	3.42	9.12
March	—	—	—
April	9	3.66	9.31
May	18	3.76	8.97
June	5	3.92	9.04
July	8	3.99	8.87
August	10	4.12	8.99
September	—	—	—
October	11	4.06	8.97
November	—	—	—
December	10	3.86	8.86
Average for the year 1927		3.83	8.98
Average for the year 1926		3.80	8.97
Average for the year 1925		3.82	8.93
Average for the year 1924		3.78	8.88
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901		3.00	8.50

**Report of Administration in connection with the Public Health
(Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917, during the
year ended 31st December, 1927.**

1. MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	a. No. of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	b. No. in which a preservative was reported to be present, and percentage of preservative found in each sample
Milk	92	Nil.
Cream	4	Nil.

2. CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(1) Correct statements made	2
(2) Statements incorrect	Nil.
Total	2

(3) Percentage of Preservative found in sample.	Percentage stated on Statutory label.
No. 98 contained 0.14%.	Not exceeding 0.4%
No. 99 contained 0.12%.	

(b) Determinations made of milk-fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(1) Above 35 per cent.	2
-------------------------------	---

3. THICKENING SUBSTANCES.

Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream and action taken where found ... Nil.

The Regulations of January 7th, 1919, respecting the notification of Acute Primary or Acute Influenzal Pneumonia are not generally observed, and it is impossible to construct any accurate figures respecting them.

It will be seen from the table that only one person was certified to have died from Pneumonia where the case had previously been notified as required by these Regulations. This is correct, but there were 39 other cases notified which, where death followed, were certified by the practitioners who had notified to be due to some other type of the disease, such as Broncho-Pneumonia, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Lobar Pneumonia, Septic Pneumonia, or Pneumonia. The Registrar-General's figures shew Batley to have had 50 deaths from all forms of Pneumonia. Only five of the thirty-nine notified cases were treated in hospital, the patients or their friends refusing such treatment in the remaining instances. It is remarkable the disinclination to accept hospital assistance in such a very serious disease where so much depends upon skilled nursing. It is common to find a patient suffering from pneumonia lying in an overcrowded house, the bed being in the kitchen or living-room, no adequate ventilation, cooking or other household operations being performed. It is wonderful how some of these victims recover, the odds against them being so great.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE LAST 37 YEARS. YEARLY AVERAGES.

	1890 to 1899.	1900 to 1909.	1910 to 1919.	1920 to 1926.		1890 to 1899.	1900 to 1909.	1910 to 1919.	1920 to 1926.
*Measles	—	—	142.7	—	Brot. forward	212.1	199.1	360.2	126.64
Smallpox	56.1	19.1	0.8	—	Continued Fever	—	—	0.1	0.14
Diphtheria	51.8	29.6	55.3	23.1	Puerperal Fever	2.7	1.5	1.6	1.3
Erysipelas	37.3	12.8	15.9	8.0	Cerebro Spinal	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2.3	90.7	50.3	57.3	Meningitis	—	—	0.1	0.14
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	Poliomyelitis	—	—	0.4	0.14
and Diphtheria	—	—	—	0.4	Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	64.6	46.9	15.2	4.3	Neonatorum	—	—	11.3	5.3
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	Pulmonary	—	—	—	—
Fever	—	—	—	0.4	Tuberculosis	—	25.0	85.0	53.8
Pneumonia	—	—	67.0	32.7	Other Forms of	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	12.0	0.3	Tuberculosis	—	—	31.2	12.7
Dysentery	—	—	—	0.14	Encephalitis	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	Lethargica	—	—	—	0.3
Carried forward	212.1	199.1	360.2	126.64		314.8	225.6	489.9	200.46

* Measles was notifiable from 1916 to 1919.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1927.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Total cases notified in each locality (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District				Total Cases Removed to Hospital.		
	At all ages	At Ages.. Years							1 North Ward	2 East Ward	3 West Ward	4 Sooty Ward	1927	1926	1916 to 1925
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards							
Small-pox...	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	17	...	9	3	3	2	...	...	5	5	7	...	17	21	339
Erysipelas	11	...	...	2	...	3	6	...	4	3	3	1	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	40	...	6	25	7	2	...	...	10	22	5	3	38	28	466
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	50
Para Typhoid (B)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia	39	3	11	13	5	3	4	...	13	20	2	4	5	5	31
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	13
*Pulmonary Tuberculosis	34	...	2	7	7	12	6	...	11	12	5	6	32	35	406
†Other Forms of „	17	1	6	7	2	...	1	...	5	4	5	3	7	5	29
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	169	5	35	57	26	28	17	1	50	73	29	17	107	99	1341

* Males 18, Females 16. † Males 8, Females 9. Total deaths from all notified Infectious Diseases, 19. The Zymotic Death-Rate for 1927 was 0.4 per 1,000 of the population.

Analysis of total Deaths from Notified Infectious Diseases under Age Groups.

	Under 1 year	1—2 years.	2—3 years	3—4 years.	4—5 years.	5—10 years	10—15 years.	15—20 years.	20—35 years.	35—45 years.	45—65 years.	65 and over.
Enteric Fever	1
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	1	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	3	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...

SMALLPOX made its appearance after an absence of thirteen years. On many occasions since the war, contacts have been kept under observation, but no case was known. Once a laundry was involved, where forty-eight persons were vaccinated. It was felt that the town had been extremely lucky to have escaped so long, the disease having been present continuously for several years in this part of the country and in neighbouring areas. The first patient (G.T.) was a married woman aged 29, vaccinated in infancy, who commenced to be ill with what was thought to be influenza, on March 24th. She visited a doctor, obtained some medicine, returned home and went to bed. In three days the rash appeared, when she felt much better. She did not consult the doctor again. A month later the Medical Officer of Health was called in consultation to see a case of illness outside the Borough boundaries. This was Smallpox, and in tracing the contacts the Batley female's name was given. On visiting the house the Medical Officer found her to be convalescent from an attack of Smallpox, which was the first intimation of the presence of the disease in the town. Had the other case not arisen it is probable the Batley case would have remained unknown unless others had developed. The infection had most probably been contracted by the female in a town about twenty miles away and passed on from her to the man in the other town.

On December 28th, J. L. F., a youth of twenty, unvaccinated, was found to have Smallpox. The illness commenced nine days previously. A doctor was consulted on December 27th, before which date no precautions had been taken to prevent the spread of infection.

The following day, December 29th, two further cases were discovered. One was a man of 26 W.G., unvaccinated, who commenced to be ill on December 8th with what was thought by those in the house to be Chicken Pox. The other M.H., was a man who had no connection with the previous case, aged 31, unvaccinated. He was taken ill on December 24th. It was found that his married brother with whom he resided had an illness about six weeks previously which was thought to be influenza. There is every reason to believe from the facts given that the married man's illness was Smallpox, and his brother M.H., had contracted the infection from him.

The last case of the year was a married woman H.K., aged 35, unvaccinated, stated to have commenced to be ill on December 22nd.

Although this report deals with the period January 1st to December 31st, 1927, it may be convenient to give further details of what, at the time of writing, appears to have been the whole of the outbreak here mentioned.

On January 11th, 1928, the Medical Officer of Health went to the house where J. L. F. had resided, and found his brother, H. L. F., a youth of 17, to have Smallpox. He had undoubtedly been infected by his brother, J. L. F., and it is believed the origin of the cases in this house was the eldest brother, who had an illness in November which sounded like ~~modified~~ ^{modified} Smallpox. He is a man who frequently visits other districts as a football spectator, where he may have been infected. The most suspicious circumstance was that whilst all the other contacts in this house were successfully vaccinated, the procedure was unsuccessful in his case, although he had never been previously vaccinated.

On January 18th, 1928, G. K. and J. K., male children of Mrs H. K., aged respectively 8 years and 1 year 7 months, both unvaccinated, were found to be suffering from Smallpox. They had been infected by their mother.

On February 20th, 1928, female twins, E. B. and L. B., aged 28, were found to have the disease, which had made its appearance nine days previously. During this period, after the rash had come out, one of the patients had spent an afternoon at a Picture House. The source of infection was M. H., their brother-in-law. Where W. G., the man, and H. K., the female, had become infected is uncertain, but the probability is proximity of their dwelling-houses and communication through third parties was responsible.

All patients made uneventful recoveries, the symptoms being comparatively mild. Some are more severely marked than others.

As an illustration of the work entailed through this minor outbreak of Smallpox, the entire staff of the Health Department was continuously at work for periods embracing all days of the week, and often late into the night or early morning. Over two hundred contacts were supervised for a period in each case of not less than sixteen days, and more than two thousand visits were paid to homes, factories, etc. Disinfection of premises, bedding and furniture was no small task, because it had to be done without delay, and more than one house needed it at the same time. It is not yet known what the cost to the Corporation

will be, but it must be no small figure. When it is realised that vaccination would prevent all this expense and inconvenience it seems a pity the public refuse to such a large extent the protection, which is available free of charge.

DIPHTHERIA was notified on seventeen occasions. There were no return cases. There was one death, the patient being a child aged four, who had expired before the notification was received. Antitoxin is provided by the Corporation to practitioners free upon request. 20,000 units were thus distributed during the year. Eleven cases of ERYSIPELAS were notified. There were no deaths. There were forty cases of SCARLET FEVER, of which thirty-eight were removed to hospital. There was one return case. In three instances there were two patients removed from the same house, but these were not return cases. No deaths were caused by this disease. ENTERIC FEVER was notified twice. One of these was a man aged 69, who died at home the same day as the notification was received. There was a positive Widal reaction. The source of infection was untraced. The second patient was a child aged four. He had been infected by his mother, who, on bacteriological examination, was proved to be a carrier of the typhoid bacillus. Appropriate advice was given and the mother has scrupulously followed it. No further case has developed in the family, and more than six months has now elapsed.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA was notified in respect of three patients. One was removed to Batley Hospital. All recovered. The Registrar-General has allotted to Batley a death from Encephalitis Lethargica. The patient died in the Staincliffe Poor Law Infirmary, the cause being certified (1) Paralysis Agitans, (2) Encephalitis Lethargica. The case was never notified, and its inclusion in the transferable death return is the only information obtainable.

Facilities are provided at the County Council Laboratories, Wakefield, for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens. The figures for the year 1927 are Widal 15, Sputa 33, Diphtheria 69, Ringworm 6, Miscellaneous 17, a total of 145.

Contacts are searched for in school or at home when necessary. Isolation is possible at the Oakwell Joint Hospital, or, to a modified degree, at the Dewsbury Joint Isolation Hospital for patients from the Soothill Ward. Disinfection is done by the Corporation's disinfecting staff in the homes and at the Disinfecting Station, where a modern steam apparatus is installed.

So far as the Medical Officer of Health is aware, no use has been made of the tests known as the Schick and Dick tests in diphtheria and scarlet fever respectively or of the recently developed artificial methods of immunisation against these diseases.

The Medical Officer of Health vaccinated or re-vaccinated a number of smallpox contacts under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulation, 1917.

MEASLES killed ten persons and WHOOPING COUGH two. The old idea that the former is a negligible disease still remains very prevalent and is difficult to eradicate.

INFLUENZA was responsible for eighteen deaths. The subject is referred to in the early portion of this report.

Non-notifiable infectious diseases become known to the Medical Officer of Health principally through the agency of Head Teachers and the School Attendance Officer, of whom the former notified 518 and the latter 77 during 1927. Such cases are visited at home by the School Nurses.

The average weekly number of scholars excluded either as patients or contacts during the year for notifiable or non-notifiable diseases was:—

Scarlet Fever	6.4	Mumps	2.3
Diphtheria	2.1	Ringworm	3.7
Enteric Fever	0.14	Impetigo	1.05
Measles	44.2	Contagious Ophthalmia	0.02
Whooping Cough	5.4	Scabies	Nil.
Chickenpox	8.4	Verminous Conditions ...	3.2

No locally contracted case of Anthrax or Rabies was notified during the year. No compulsory cleansing of verminous persons was resorted to, but many scholars were cleansed from vermin by their parents under threat of prosecution. The cleansing and disinfecting station was frequently used to deal with smallpox contacts.

DISINFECTION, 1927.

The following table shews the number of disinfections during the year:—

	Beds	Pillows	Cushions	Blankets	Mat- tresses	Sheets	Quilts	Wearing Apparel	Carpets	Miscell. Articles	Totals
Destroyed for the Borough	5	8	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	8	30
Destroyed for others out- side the Borough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disinfected for the Borough	213	459	45	695	62	164	184	1013	179	537	3551
Disinfected for others out- side the Borough ..	10	26	7	34	..	1	10	94	18	46	246
Disinfected for the Batley and District Hospital	54	171	..	86	..	51	11	9	..	79	461
Totals ..	282	664	52	915	70	216	205	1117	197	670	4288

Number of houses disinfected, 47; number of rooms disinfected, 116; number of times apparatus charged, 492; number of library, etc., books disinfected, 210.

YEAR, 1927.

Table shewing relationship between Domestic Conditions of persons under 15, and incidence of Notifiable Disease.

Notifiable disease.	Less than 1 person per room.		1 to 2 persons per room.		More than 2 persons per room.	
	Previously attacked.	Not attacked previously	Previously attacked.	Not previously attacked.	Previously attacked.	Not previously attacked.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	1	...	10	...	1
Erysipelas	1	...	1
Scarlet Fever	4	...	19	...	8
Enteric Fever	1
Pneumonia	2	...	16	...	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	...	2	...	6
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	...	11	...	2

YEAR 1927.

Attack rates per 1,000 persons under 15 not known to have had a previous attack.

Notifiable Disease.	Less than 1 person per room.	1 to 2 persons per room.	More than 2 persons per room.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	0.02	0.28	0.02
Erysipelas ... ..	...	0.02	0.02
Scarlet Fever	0.11	0.54	0.02
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	0.02
Pneumonia	0.05	0.45	0.25
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	...	...	0.02
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.02	0.05	0.17
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.02	0.31	0.05

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year.	CASES.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Death
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
1927	1		1	1			—

TUBERCULOSIS IN BATLEY, 1927.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
1	2	...	2	4	2	...	3	1
5	5	...	3	3	...	...	1	1
10	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...
20	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	...
25	4	5	...	...	3	1	...	1
35	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...
45	2	3	...	1	1	1	...	...
55	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
65 & upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	18	16	8	9	7	7	5	4

The relationship between notification of tuberculosis and deaths from the disease is shewn in the following table, which covers the period between January 1st, 1913, and December 31st, 1927:—

Death before notification	81	Death 6 months after	14
Death 1 month, or under, after notification	132	Death 7 months after	11
Death 2 months after	33	Death 8 months after	4
Death 3 months after	21	Death 9 months after	6
Deaths 4 months after	14	Death 10 months after	3
Death 5 months after	14	Death 11 months after	5
		Death 12 months and over	96

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis death during 1927 was 9 to 23 or 39.1 per cent.

The following table shews the conditions under which patients notified to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis have been living in Batley during the last nine years. The remarkable thing is that there is really so comparatively little tuberculosis when regard is had to such housing circumstances. It is bad enough for the patients, but what are the chances of others in the house escaping infection. The answer is that during recent years examples have arisen of the infection being spread from one member of a family to another, and such circumstances have occasionally been reported to the Health Committee with the object of getting the Housing Committee to consider applications for a tenancy. The West Riding County Council is responsible for the Dispensary and Sanatorium treatment.

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	Notifica- tions		Type of House			Occupants.							Houses with more than one Patient Notified		Rooms.						Bedrooms.				Sleeping Accommodation for Patients.			
	M.	F.	B. to B.	Single	Through	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over		1	2	3	4	5	6 and over	1	2	3	4 and over	Separate Room.	Shared Room.	Separate Bed	Shared Bed
1919	40	29	36	20	11	6	11	10	14	7	8	3	8	11	1	29	25	7	4	1	28	32	6	1	6	63	31	38
1920	30	23	22	14	15	5	9	12	9	5	1	4	6	8	1	18	13	10	7	2	17	24	9	1	9	44	20	33
1921	28	28	27	16	13	6	16	14	7	6	3	1	3	8	0	18	16	14	4	4	22	26	7	1	19	37	24	32
1922	23	18	17	9	15	1	9	10	9	5	1	1	5	6	2	8	12	10	7	2	11	19	10	1	10	31	22	19
1923	36	7	28	15	20	10	11	12	12	8	3	3	4	9	3	22	16	11	8	3	24	25	11	3	20	43	27	36
1924	41	31	35	16	21	6	12	22	8	9	10	2	3	15	0	19	26	16	5	6	25	37	9	1	16	56	34	38
1925	36	19	31	9	15	6	14	8	10	4	8	2	3	9	1	16	22	10	5	1	21	31	2	1	12	43	32	23
1926	19	16	14	11	10	3	11	4	9	4	1	2	1	2	0	12	14	5	4	0	13	17	4	1	8	27	20	15
1927	18	16	21	6	7	4	2	4	12	5	3	2	2	1	2	10	11	4	2	5	11	18	4	1	6	28	16	18

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was taken or called for under these Regulations during 1927.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

This section refers to the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. It is similar to Section 138 of the Batley Corporation Act, 1921. The West Riding County Council is the authority responsible for the provision of hospital accommodation for persons suffering from tuberculosis. There are many cases where such is very desirable, though not provided, partly because there are not sufficient beds available and partly because tubercular patients often refuse hospital treatment.

The adoptive portions of this Act were recommended to the Sanitary Committee by the Medical Officer of Health for adoption by the Town Council at a meeting of that Committee on September 22nd, 1926. The recommendation is again made.

Section 67 empowers any Local Authority or County Council to arrange for the publication within their area of information on questions relating to health or disease, and for the delivery of lectures and the display of pictures in which such questions are dealt with, and to defray the whole or a portion of expenses incurred for any of the purposes of this section.

In view of the above a body known as the Central Council for Health Education was set up by the Society of Medical Officers of Health, and a monthly journal entitled "Better Health" started. The journal gives very useful information written in popular terms, technicalities being avoided. Many towns have adopted it for free distribution, including near neighbours, and it is eagerly looked forward to by many at their Welfare Centres, School Clinics, Hospitals, Elementary Schools, Clubs and similar institutions. The Medical Officer of Health on three occasions has recommended the Sanitary Committee to follow the example thus set, but so far with no success. The recommendation is again made.

In conclusion the Medical Officer desires to record the excellent work done by Inspectors, Nurses, Clerks, and the disinfecting ~~Staff~~ ^{staff} in connection with the smallpox outbreak, believing, as he does, that without their loyal co-operation, often at some sacrifice, the number of cases would quickly have increased and the town put to great expense. The Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Beaumont) has compiled certain portions of this report, and the Chief Clerk (Mrs. Louks) has again been of much assistance in the preparation of tables, and generally.

G. H. PEARCE, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer's Department,
Batley,
March, 1928.



